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All-Bartók Concert Planned for June 13

Pianist Zitta Finkelstein and five other artists will present a program of music by Béla Bartók in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on Saturday, June 13, at 8 p.m. This concert will continue the musical celebrations throughout the world this year of the 100th anniversary of Bartók's birth. The artists with Miss Finkelstein will be violinists Diana Halprin and Richard Young, cellist Jesse Levy, clarinetist Lawrence McDonald, and soprano Eleanor Valkenburg. They will perform Bartók's Sonata for solo violin, the Rhapsody for cello and piano, the Sonata for solo piano, selections from Eight Hungarian Folk Songs, and Contrasts for violin, clarinet and piano. Admission is free, and no tickets are required.

Zitta Finkelstein performed as a child with major orchestras in her native Romania. In 1962, when invited to study at the Moscow Conservatory, she chose instead to emigrate to Israel. There she studied as a scholarship student at the Rubin Academy, earning an artist diploma, the Wolfsohn Award, and the first prize in the Bach Competition. Assisted by the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, Miss Finkelstein came to the United States to continue her studies as a scholarship student at the Juilliard School. There she received her bachelor's and master's degrees and won the Dudinsky Award. Additional scholarship awards took Miss Finkelstein to Siena's Academia Chigiana, the Cleveland Institute of Music, and to Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, for master classes with Claudio Arrau. She is currently studying with Dorothy Taubman.

Last season, Miss Finkelstein performed in Washington, D.C., and at England's Wolferhampton Festival, recorded several programs for German Radio, and toured the Far East. She also performed with the Mexico National Symphony in concerts commemorating the Bartók centennial.

Violinist Diana Halprin received her musical training at the Curtis Institute and the Juilliard School, and studied with Ivan Galamian and Nathan Milstein. At the age of seven, she was the youngest soloist

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ever to play with the Philadelphia Orchestra and was later the recipient of two Martha Baird Rockefeller grants and a Fulbright scholarship. In addition to her career as a violinist, which has included solo performances on radio and television, appearances at the Marlboro Music Festival, and concerts in Europe, Miss Halprin has also been the conductor of the New York Kammermusiker.

Richard Young's career has included a performance for Queen Elisabeth of Belgium at the palace in Brussels, advanced study with Aaron Rosand and Josef Gingold, numerous recitals and solo appearances with orchestras in the United States and abroad, seven years as a member of the New Hungarian Quartet, and guest appearances with distinguished chamber ensembles. He currently teaches at the Oberlin Conservatory and is the violinist in the Rogeri Trio. His violin was made by Giovanni Battista Guadagnini in 1772.

Jesse Levy, a native New Yorker, has participated in the Aspen and Newport Music Festivals and has performed abroad both in ensembles and as a soloist. He has been a featured artist on WQXR radio in New York City. Mr. Levy was a cello student of George Ricci and also studied in France under a grant from the French Government.

Lawrence McDonald, a former student of Robert Marcellus, is professor of clarinet at the Oberlin Conservatory. He is a member of the Oberlin Wind Quintet, is principal clarinetist with the Peninsula Music Festival, and is active as a chamber musician and soloist throughout the United States. He has performed frequently with the Smithsonian Chamber Players and previously held principal positions with the Pro Arte Orchestra, the Honolulu Symphony, and the Toledo Symphony Orchestra. Next season he will perform as principal clarinetist and soloist with the Toronto-based chamber orchestra, Tafelmusik.

Eleanor Valkenburg, a native of New York City, received her vocal training at the Manhattan School of Music, the State University of New York at Stony Brook, and the University of Michigan. She has appeared in concert throughout the eastern United States and has performed at European music festivals as well. Last summer, Miss Valkenburg helped to organize and performed in the first annual Beethoven Festival in Oyster Bay, Long Island. She has performed leading roles with the Toledo Opera and the Mozarteum Opera Theater.

(A related story on the Bartók observance appeared in the January 23 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* on pp. 37-38.)

Network Governance, Data Ownership Are Subjects of June 28 ALA Forum

The Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee and the Multitype Library Cooperation Section of ALA's Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies will hold a second public forum on the topics of governance of a proposed nationwide library and information service network and of the ownership and distribution of bibliographic data on Sunday, June 28, from 2 to 4 p.m. in San Francisco, Calif. The forum, to take place during the annual conference of the American Library Association, will be held in the Elizabethan Room C-D of the St. Francis Hotel.

These particular issues had been selected as topics for discussion by the advisory committee for two of its program sessions in 1980 because they appeared to be important and complex issues that had implications for a wide range of institutions, organizations, and individuals. The advisory committee, however, could proceed only so far without obtaining input from its constituencies and the profession, and it views the public forum as an opportunity to inform the library and information communities of its activities in these two areas and to obtain their opinions. The committee hopes that the discussions at the forum will provide a clear indication as to whether further work or analysis must be done and what this work will be.

As background for the forum, the Library of Congress Network Development Office has prepared a discussion paper on each topic: *A Nationwide Network: Development, Governance, Support* and *Ownership and Distribution of Bibliographic Data*. These papers are available by request from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Con-

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gress, Washington, D.C. 20541. Copies will also be available at the Library's exhibit booth at the Annual Conference.

The paper on governance presents three possible scenarios for the development of a governance structure through evolutionary means, the private sector, and legislation. These scenarios are the result of discussions held at an earlier program session of the Network Advisory Committee. The committee did not reach any conclusions or make any recommendations but felt that these scenarios should be presented to the entire profession for comment.

The Network Advisory Committee suggests that the following points be considered when reviewing the paper on governance.

- What does it cost, and who pays?
- At my local library level, why should I be concerned about the governance of a national network?
- Will the governance of a national network mean control? Loss of autonomy?
- How are we going to tell the Federal Government to spend whatever it spends on libraries?
- If we sit back and ignore the issue, will the problem go away? Will the resulting lack of a governance structure restrict my access to information?
- If the private sector governed the network, how would costs be allocated?
- Is there a structure for a national network that will alleviate the budget crunch at a local level?
- Without a unified library voice in the country, can the profession really influence the decision? Who speaks for the profession?

The second paper on ownership and distribution of bibliographic data is also the result of an earlier program session of the Network Advisory Committee. Here, the advisory committee concluded that access to bibliographic information must be granted in a way that preserves the economic incentive of those providing the records while, at the same time, preserving the tradition of wide dissemination of bibliographic information. The committee also recommended that a project be undertaken to identify the current and potential creators, modifiers, and possessors of machine-readable bibliographic information to get their endorsement of the results of this meeting, to determine their plans for shared access to bibliographic data, and to determine their requirements for fair compensation or other recognition for their data so that mechanisms for shared access to bibliographic information could be established.

In a review of this paper, the Network Advisory Committee suggests that the following points be considered.

- Should the OCLC decision on third-party use become a model for national policy?
- Should the creator of the records be compensated?
- Who owns the records I enhance?
- Once bibliographic records from a variety of contributed sources enter a data base, who owns the records? Who owns the data base?
- Does the copyright law cover machine-readable records which include original cataloging? Abstracts and indexes? Summaries? If not, what does? If yes, how can it be enforced?
- When a publicly supported institution's records are entered in a bibliographic utility, who owns these records?
- If we can't agree on bibliographic data, what are we going to do when we get to full text?

At the public forum on June 28, several panelists will comment on the issues from their particular perspectives, followed by any comments from the audience. The speakers include Richard Dougherty, Lee Handley, Barbara Markuson, Susan Martin, Sandra Paul, Edward Shaw, Ward Shaw, Joseph Treyz, and Alphonse Trezza.

Library Visitors during April

From Abroad

Argentina—Alfredo Canavese, researcher, Institute of Economic Research, National University of Buenos Aires.

Australia—John Pinson, librarian, Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education.

Austria—Leo Truchlar, head, Institute of English and American Studies, Salzburg.

Belgium—Vic Doyen, professor of American literature, Catholic University of Leuven, and secretary, European American Studies Association.

China—Li Shengzhi, head, Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Science; Wang Shikun and Zi Zhongyun, deputy director and deputy research fellow, Institute of International Studies.

Czechoslovakia—Kornelia Blaskova, lecturer, Safarik University, Kosice; Eva Odzganova, English language lecturer, Academy of Dramatic Arts, Bratislava.

Denmark—Jytte Andersen, member of Parliament and of the Executive Board, Social Democratic Party.

Egypt—Shams Ali and Yosriya Zayed, instructors, Department of Library and Information Science, and researchers, Bibliographic Laboratory, Cairo University; Wahid El-Demerdash, manager of planning and financial affairs, Academy of Science and Technology, Cairo; Abdel Latif Heneidy, chief conservator of museum objects, Cairo Museum of Egyptian Antiquities.

England—Mary Auckland, assistant librarian in charge of Latin American collections, British Library

of Political and Economic Science, London; Richard Cheffins, IFLA International Office for Universal Bibliographic Control; Catherine Deering, librarian, John Rylands University, Manchester; P. A. Hoare, university librarian, University of Nottingham; Margaret Johnson, librarian, Hispanic Section, The British Library; Trevor Taylor, principal lecturer, North Staffordshire Polytechnic Institute.

Federal Republic of Germany—Elizabeth Becker, curator of manuscripts and rare books, Nuremberg Municipal Library; Wolfgang Butzkamm, professor of English and American studies, Teachers College, Aachen; Paul Kaegbein, professor of library science, University of Cologne, and director, School of Librarianship of North Rhine Westphalia.

France—Annick Le Cann, Nice University Library, Medicine Section; Christine Deschamps, librarian, Bibliotheque Interuniversitaire de Medecine, Paris; Christian Sautter, director, French Government Research Center on International Economics, Paris.

Guinea—Aly Doukoure, administrator general, Gamal Abdel Nasser Polytechnic Institute.

Hungary—Erzsebet Maszaros, associate lecturer, Department of English, College for Foreign Trade, Budapest; Laszlo Valki, professor of political science, Eotvos Larand University, Budapest.

Indonesia—Jacob E. Sahetapy, dean, Law School, Airlangga University, Surabaya.

India—C. Dabral, deputy director, National Medical Library, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi; Ghanshyam Pankaj, general manager, Samachar Bharati (Hindi language news agency), New Delhi; Shyamlal Yadav, deputy chairman, Upper House of the Indian Parliament.

Israel—Liliane Frenkiel, director, Medical Library, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beersheba; Dennis Gouldman, head, International Section, State Attorney's Department; Miriam Och, librarian, University of Haifa; Renate Wolfson, librarian, Classification Department, and Avraham Wolfson, head, Slavic Department, Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem.

Italy—Liliana Aimone, head, Library and Documentation Section, Italian Commercial Bank, and Christiane Fabre, documentation consultant, Milan; Massimo Teodori, member, Chamber of Deputies.

Japan—Akira Fujii, Office of Defense History, Japanese Defense Agency; Yasuo Nobuhara, manager, Technical Information Service, Mitsubishi Research Institute; Takahiro Shibata, assistant director, Survey and Statistics Division, Planning Bureau, Ministry of Construction of Japan.

Jordan—Laila Ayoub, public relations officer, Ministry of Information, Amman.

Kuwait—Raouf Shehouri, managing editor, *Al Qabas*.

Mali—Zoumana Bamba, documentalist, Sahel Institute, Bamako.

Morocco—Nadia Demnati, curator, Oudayas Museum, Rabat.

The Netherlands—Willem de Beaufort, deputy registrar and clerk, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Dutch Parliament.

Nigeria—Grace Akinpelu, chief cataloger, Ibadan University Library; Sunday Ishola, acting chief librarian, Yaba College of Technology, Lagos.

Norway—Rogin Wenk-Wolff, violinist.

Paraguay—Carlos Raul Talavera, editor-in-chief, *La Tribuna*, Asuncion.

Poland—Rett Ludwikowski, professor, Institute of Political Science, Jagiellonian University, Krakow; Henryk Samsonowicz, rector, University of Warsaw, and Romuald Kudlinski, director, American Studies Center, University of Warsaw; Pawel Spiewak, director of programs, Catholic Intellectuals Club, Warsaw.

Singapore—Ang How Ghee, chairman, and Siew Hing Yun, research officer, Science Council of Singapore.

South Africa—Lydia Levin, librarian, Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg; Margaret Lodder, Centre for Scientific and Technical Information, Pretoria; Annette Vorster, librarian, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Sweden—Sonja Margareta Berg von der Linde, head, Research and Information Service, and staff of the Swedish Parliament; Lennart Bjork, chairman, English Department, Stockholm University; Nancy Fjallbrant, deputy librarian, Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg.

Tonga—Sonatane Tu'a Tuamoepeau Tupou, secretary for foreign affairs, Kingdom of Tonga, Hukualofa.

Upper Volta—Damascene Some, documentalist, Voltaic Center for Scientific Research.

U.S.S.R.—Aldina Alexandrova, principal bibliographer and specialist in contemporary German literature, All Union Library of Foreign Literature, Moscow; Vsevolod Naulko, deputy dean, Department of History, and professor of Cultural Anthropology, Kiev State University.

Venezuela—Carlos Alberto Silva Valero, assistant international editor, *El Nacional*, Caracas.

STAFF NEWS

Officer Coples Dies

Officer James R. L. Coples, a member of the Library's Special Police Force since November 1972, died on May 6 at the Greater Southeast Community Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Officer Coples served in the U.S. Navy from 1943 until his honorable discharge in December 1945. Later, in 1947, Officer Coples joined the U.S. Army, where he remained until his retirement in 1965. From September 1968 to February 1972, he served as a deputy sheriff in North Carolina.

Officer Coples resided in the District of Columbia.

Barbara Westby Retires

Barbara M. Westby, chief of the Catalog Management Division, retired on April 24 after 20 years of Government service, more than 14 of which were with the Library of Congress.

A native of Minnesota, she received a bachelor of

arts degree, magna cum laude, from Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S.D., and a library degree from the University of Denver School of Librarianship.

Miss Westby's first professional position was with the Detroit Public Library as a cataloger. After two-and-one-half years, she joined the Army Medical Library (now the National Library of Medicine) as a cataloger and later became a reviser. She then served two years as librarian at the United States Information Library in Stockholm, Sweden.

Upon her return from overseas in 1954, she rejoined the Catalog Department of the Detroit Public Library as supervisor of Reference Cataloging. In 1956, she became head of the Catalog Department and, in 1963, was promoted to coordinator of cataloging. Miss Westby joined the staff of the Library of Congress in 1966 as assistant chief, Descriptive Cataloging Division, and, since 1970, has been chief of the Catalog Management Division.

Miss Westby has been an active member in professional library associations. She served as secretary of the Michigan Library Association for three years. A life member of the American Library Association (ALA), she served as president of the Resources and Technical Services Division; member of the Executive Committee of the Cataloging and Classification Section; chair, Descriptive Cataloging Committee; chair, Council of Regional Groups; membership chair, International Relations Round Table. She was an official observer at the International Conference on Cataloging Principles held in Paris in 1961, and the American member of the Organizing Committee for the International Conference of Cataloging Experts held in Copenhagen in 1969. She is also a member of the American Scandinavian Foundation and the Norwegian Society of Washington, D.C.

Miss Westby has edited the 9th, 10th, and 11th editions of the *Sears List of Subject Headings* and is currently working on the 12th edition. She wrote a chapter on "Planning of a Technical Processing Area in a large Public Library" in the *Proceedings of the Institute on Library Building* (published by ALA in 1966). An article on shared cataloging was published as a School of Librarianship Publication by University College, Dublin, Ireland, and as a supplement to the information bulletin of the Norwegian Special Library Association. Among articles on commercial cataloging are "Commercial Processing Firms: A Directory," *Library Resources and Technical Services* (spring, 1969), and "Commercial Services," *Library Trends* (July, 1967). She has written a filing manual for the staff of the Catalog Management Division and revised the *Card Catalogs of the Library of Congress: A Brief Description*.

The staff of the Catalog Management Division honored Miss Westby at a reception on May 20. She

plans to continue making her home in the Washington, D.C., area.

Lonnie Lowe Earns 30-Year Pin

Lonnie C. Lowe, reviser in the Publication and Proofsheet Unit of the Cataloging Distribution Service, received a 30-year Federal Service Award pin on April 14 from Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services.

Mr. Lowe was born in West Virginia and attended school in Washington, D.C., where he graduated from Armstrong High School. He subsequently completed a course in diesel engineering at the Utilities Engineering Institute in Chicago, Ill.

He began his Government career at the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. He then worked for the General Accounting Office before coming to the Library's Card Division in 1951. He has worked there in positions of increasing responsibility and was named in 1971 to his present position.

Stephen Smith Awarded 30-Year Pin

Stephen C. Smith, senior collections improvement specialist in the Collections Management Divison, received a 30-year Federal Service Award pin from Elizabeth F. Stroup, director for general reference, in November. Mr. Smith is a native of Massachusetts and has been with the Library throughout his Federal service, except for a tour of duty with the U.S. Army. After joining the Library staff, Mr. Smith worked as issue desk assistant, tour leader, stack supervisor, and special projects assistant in the former Stack and Reader Division, before the creation of the Collections Management Division in 1978. Mr. Smith's many friends and colleagues attended an informal breakfast held in his honor by the Collections Improvement Section.

1981 LC Golf Tournament Held

The sixth annual Library of Congress golf tournament started off with a literal bang—a shotgun start—at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, May 5, at the Andrews Air Force Base golf course. Over 80 Library staff members and their guests participated in the tournament, which is sponsored annually by the Welfare and Recreation Association. The Deputy Librarian presented trophies to the winners in a brief ceremony following a luncheon at the golf course club house.

Regine Ross

The Librarian's trophy, donated annually by Dr. Boorstin for the men's low gross score, was won by Willie McGee of the Library's Special Police Force with a score of 77. The runner-up trophy for men's low gross score was awarded to Sylvester Gibson, guest of Charles Neel of the Central Services Division, who posted a score of 84. Since Eric Reid of the Copyright Office also had a score of 84, the winner was chosen on the basis of scores for the 18th hole.

The Deputy Librarian's trophy, donated annually by Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh for the women's low gross score, was won by Lynn Kennedy of the Congres-

sional Reference Division, who posted a score of 90. Regine Ross of the Subject Cataloging Division was runner-up with a score of 99.

The WRA trophy for low net score, computed by the Callaway System, was won by Gil Moran, guest of Rickie Agee, Examining Division. After deducting the handicap strokes, Mr. Mason's score was 73. Eric Reid of the Copyright Office was runner-up.

Trophies were also awarded to Frank Washington, guest of Grace Hall of Processing Services, winner of the first flight; George Martin of the Library's Special Police Force, first flight runner-up; Jeff Lubin, Examining Division, second flight winner; Joe Curran, guest of Eric Reid, second flight runner-up; and Janet Chase of The Librarian's Office, winner of the Most Honest Golfer award.

A special trophy of appreciation was awarded to Mike Murphy of the Special Police Force for serving as scorekeeper for the event.

Arrangements for this year's tournament were handled by Barbara Coons of the Educational Liaison Office.

Staff Activities

The Magician and the Cinema, a new book by **Erik Barnouw,** chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, will be published by Oxford University Press in June, and excerpted in the July issue of *Smithsonian* magazine. The book focuses on the contributions of magicians to the early history of cinema, particularly in the evolution of special effects, so important in film today. A number of magicians became pioneer filmmakers, transferring to the new medium some of their most celebrated illusions and creating the trick film genre. Ironically, their contribution to film probably undermined their own profession. Erik Barnouw's interest in magic goes back to high school days, when he was hired by a leading magician, John Mulholland, to catalog his collection of books on magic, a collection now in the Players Club in New York City.

The Magician and the Cinema was researched both in the Mulholland Collection and in the Houdini Collection at the Library. It is profusely illustrated with items from the Rare Book and Special Collections, the Prints and Photographs, and the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Divisions.

Librarian of Congress **Daniel J. Boorstin** was recently named by President Reagan as a member of a Task Force on the Arts and Humanities. The task force has been mandated to design a plan to make better use of existing Federal resources and to increase the support for the arts and humanities by the private sector.

Mr. Courogenis, Mrs. Rocha, and Mr. Byrum

George Courogenis, senior cataloging officer in the Library of Congress Office in Cairo, and **Joaceli Rocha,** who holds a similar position in the Library's field office in Rio de Janeiro, were both at the Library on Tuesday, May 12. In the company of Rodney Sarle, chief of the Overseas Operations Division, they met briefly with John Byrum, chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Mr. Courogenis, who has worked in the Library's Cairo office since September 1964, is in Washington, D.C., for the month of May for consultation with Library staff members. Before returning to Cairo, he plans to visit New York City, Los Angeles, and Montreal.

Mrs. Rocha, who was in the United States for her daughter's graduation from Syracuse University in early May, has worked in the Rio de Janeiro office since December 1967. After leaving Washington, she scheduled a trip to Europe before returning to Brazil.

Elena Bradunas on the American Folklife Center was invited by the Lithuanian community in Montreal, Quebec, to give a lecture on May 10 on "The Role of Women in the Transmission of Folklore."

Afterwards she showed a documentary film, which was based on her field work among Lithuanian immigrants in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. While in Montreal, she also payed a visit to the Canadian Folk Arts Council to learn more about that agency's activities.

On May 7, **Catherine O'Connor** of the Production Team, Congressional Reference Division, read a paper at the 16th International Congress on Medieval Studies, sponsored by the Medieval Institute of Western Michigan University. The paper, titled "Ritual Murder Accusations in England: Archetype and Incident," dealt with anti-Semitism in the 12th and 13th centuries.

June Colloquium Set

The Scholars Committee will hold its **June Colloquium** on Thursday the 18th at 2:30 p.m. in the Wilson Room. Speaker Joan R. Challinor from American University will discuss "What was Catherine Nuth?: An Inquiry into the English Background of Mrs. John Quincy Adams." New evidence has clarified some of the questions concerning the background of Louisa Adams, which has long been a mystery, and created others. All interested persons are invited to attend the session, which will last about an hour.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Marcy Kramer, research analyst, GS-5, FRD, 00616; Michele Passarelli, research analyst, GS-5, FRD, 00394.

Temporary Reappointments: Robert Doyle, pictoral library technician, GT-5, P&P, NP; Renee Kolbe, clerk-typist, GS-4, Pers, NP.

Promotions: Nathaniel W. Gadson, Jr., to senior systems analyst, GS-14, ASO, 10088; Sandra Meditz, to unit supervisor, GS-13, FRD, 10034; Doris Templemon, Share Cat, to clerk (typing), GS-5, CS, 10123; Cheryl Warren, to section clerk, GS-5, Cop Acq & Proc, 10112.

Resignations: Cynthia Barkley, Res; Deborah Bradley, CRS A; William Branch, Loan; Mary Highsmith, FRD; Daniel Kolbenschlag, FMO; Susan Lemm, FRD; Woodrow Wallace, Jr., Photodup; Rose Wilbourn, Photodup.

APPENDIX I

Books Make a Difference

A Good Idea for Promoting Books and Reading in Local Communities

by John Y. Cole, Executive Director, Center for the Book, and
Ann Heidbreder Eastman, College of Arts and Sciences, Virginia Tech

What book made the greatest difference in your life? What was that difference?

Over 1,300 people in 24 states were asked these questions between July 1980 and March 1981 in "Books That Make a Difference," an oral history project sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book in cooperation with the College of Arts and Sciences at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg. More than 500 of these responses were tape recorded. Gordon A. Sabine, on leave of absence from his position as professor of journalism at Virginia Tech, was the interviewer. He was assisted by his wife, Patricia. Ann Heidbreder Eastman, director of public affairs programs at the college and a member of the center's executive committee, was project director. Like all Center for the Book projects, the "Books That Make a Difference" effort was funded by private contributions from individuals and organizations.

The Sabines traveled 32,000 miles to interview people in urban and rural areas from coast to coast. Many of the interviews were arranged by public librarians and their staffs, including those in Tampa, St. Petersburg, Sarasota, Fort Myers, Atlanta, Rome and Athens (Ga.), Moscow (Idaho), Spokane, Seattle, Phoenix, Cheyenne, Fort Collins, Denver, San Francisco, Berkeley, Houston, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, Concord (Mass.), Union City (N.J.), New York City, Philadelphia, Hazard (Ky), and Columbus, Ohio. Many other interviews were conducted spontaneously, some took place on the telephone, and a few could be obtained only by mail.

Interviews were conducted from a mile and a half down inside the Grand Canyon to six miles in the air, from the corner of Fifth Ave. and 42nd St. in New York City to the wheatfields of Potlach, Idaho, and from a working gold mine in Central City, Colo., to plush, executive offices. Those interviewed included a storyteller in his performing hat, a mountain climber, movie actors, a 101-year-old, a four-year-old, authors, a ranch wife, poets, television stars, storekeepers, cartoonists, professors, a professional football player, a governor, taxi drivers, a survivor of Auschwitz, teachers, a philosopher, the pilot of the "Enola Gay," a bookmobile driver, farmers, laborers, and a country music star.

How do Books Make a Difference?

The Sabines found that reading was an intensely personal and individual experience. There was no way to predict which book would be named or what difference it would make, or even if it would be a **book** that provided the most influential reading experience. Occasionally, it was a magazine article, a newspaper story, or a report. Responses showed that people read for every reason: for pleasure, to find a job, for knowledge, to have something to talk about, for inspiration, for information, and out of curiosity. No single book dominated, although the Bible was named by about five percent of the respondents. Few other books were mentioned more than once and when they were, just as with the Bible, the difference they had made varied widely among individuals. Bestsellers were not named very often, and neither were classics. In more than one instance, the satisfaction gained from reading an entire book for the first time made that book the most significant one in a person's life.

What Did People Say about the Books That Made a Difference in Their Lives?

One woman told about a book that prevented her from following her husband in suicide.

A writer chose Frederick Douglass' autobiography because it demonstrated what blacks could achieve in this country "even against great odds."

Raggedy-Ann was named by a business executive; he learned to read from it.

A railroad worker mentioned Gail Sheehy's *Passages* because it showed him that other people also went through crises, that he wasn't "some kind of weirdo."

The Bible made the most difference to the proprietor of an adult bookstore.

The first reader in the Laubach series for new literates was the choice of a 30-year-old woman, who had just finished the book. Until then, she had never been able to read.

Walden, plus a Scott and Helen Nearing book, led one family to a life in the wilderness, trying to get away from it all.

Classic comics led an automobile dealer to "fall in love with the art of reading."

A U.S. District Court judge chose the Boy Scout Handbook.

The heroine in Jane Austin's *Pride and Prejudice* is still the role model for a newspaper reporter.

On Sanibel Island with the surf roaring and the seagulls crying, the book a woman named was *Jonathan Livingston Seagull.*

Ways the "Books Make a Difference" Idea Has Been Used Nationally

National Public Radio. In early March, Susan Stamberg interviewed Gordon Sabine for the "All Things Considered" show. She concluded the program by asking listeners to write National Public Radio (NPR) describing the books that had made a difference in their lives. In the next week, NPR received more than 300 letters, and on March 16 and 17 extracts from the letters and personal interviews with some of the listeners were broadcast on "All Things Considered."

American Book Awards. This annual awards ceremony used "Books Make a Difference" as its theme this year. The slogan was used on posters, bookmarks, and other materials in a promotion kit. The idea also formed the basis for the April 30 ceremony in New York City, at which award presenters spoke briefly about books that had changed their lives. A television special built around the awards and the theme is being discussed.

Ways the "Books Make a Difference" Idea Can Be Used Locally

Books that shape individual lives is an easy topic for conversation—and thus a natural subject for local reading promotion programs. The "Books That Make a Difference" project can serve as a model, but local variations are obviously a vital ingredient for success. Potential sponsors, individually or in combination, include schools or school classes, student organizations, school, community, university, and public libraries; college and commercial bookstores, radio and television stations, newspapers, civic, church, business, and professional associations; and friends of library groups, library trustees, chambers of commerce, small businesses, corporations, and local foundations.

Interview Projects. The interviewing process itself can increase community awareness of books and reading. Students can interview each other, their parents, and their teachers. Libraries can use the interviews to acquaint the community with the library and its services. On college campuses, libraries and bookstores might work together to interview prominent students and faculty members, then develop promotions around the titles mentioned. Members of civic and professional associations, in addition to interviewing each other, could submit written descriptions of books that influenced their lives. The most interesting could be selected for panel discussions, radio or television interviews, or magazine or newspaper articles.

Speakers/Panel Discussions/Audiovisual Presentations. Individual programs—or series—can be organized around the "Books Make a Difference" theme with guest speakers, including community leaders. Members of organizations who have read or been influenced by the same book can discuss their different perspectives in panel discussions. Audiovisual presentations of interesting interviews can be developed for television and other programs. Local business firms or foundations might fund such projects.

Magazine and Newspaper Features. The print media can commission its own interviews (famous people, man-on-the-street) or publicize the interview programs, speakers, panel discussions, and projects of local groups. The idea has great appeal for many kinds of human interest stories. Essays or even book reviews about books mentioned frequently could be commissioned. Weekly features could describe community leaders and the books that influenced them.

Radio and Television Programs. Talk shows can feature call-in segments describing books that made a difference to people. The calls could be taped and used again in community programs. Public service announcements can be prepared to present speakers who have interesting reasons for their choices. News programs and topical features could close with brief lists of appropriate books that are available from libraries and bookstores.

Exhibits, Displays, and Spin-off Products. Schools and libraries can organize exhibits around individual books named during the project or about reasons that books make a difference, such as books that changed careers and favorite books. Campus and community bookstores can develop displays of individual titles or especially popular subjects. Civic, church, and business groups can have exhibits at meetings where members are discussing specific books. Posters, bookmarks, and even parlor games featuring, for example, popular regional books can be developed.

Promoting the "Books Make a Difference" Idea

During the next year, the Center for the Book will work with national organizations concerned with reading to find ways these organizations can incorporate the "Books Make a Difference" theme into their own programs. Organizations that have expressed interest include the American Library Association, the American Booksellers Association, the National Association of College Stores, the National Council of Teachers of English, and Friends of Libraries USA. The center also will encourage several pilot projects around the country in order to explore different ways that libraries, bookstores, and the local media can use the project to promote books and reading.

APPENDIX II

Library of Congress Statement on Paper Durability

[**Editor's Note:** The Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity presented the fourth draft of their report on book paper to a gathering of librarians, book publishers, production managers, and paper manufacturers at the Library of Congress on February 26. Sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book, the meeting was described in the March 27 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* (pp. 101-104). The committee has now presented its report to the Council on Library Resources, Inc. That report will not be published in the LC *Information Bulletin* as originally announced, but is available from CLR, as described below.]

Publishers and paper manufacturers can save American libraries and hence American taxpayers millions of dollars by the year 2000 at negligible or no long-range cost to themselves. The savings will come from more widespread use of acid-free (alkaline) paper in the manufacture and publication of books. That is the conclusion of the Library of Congress and the Washington-based Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR), which for nearly 25 years has funded investigations into the permanence and durability of books.

Most libraries have many different kinds of materials in their collections, but paper products predominate: in books, newspapers, magazines, manuscripts, and archives. For more than a century, the book paper most often produced in American mills has been acidic. There can be many causes for acidity in paper. One is the use of alum and rosin in "sizing," treating the paper so that it will receive an ink impression. Without sizing, ink would spread on a piece of paper as it does on a facial tissue. Another cause is the use of wood as the sole source of the cellulose fibers necessary in the manufacture of paper. Wood is plentiful (unlike rags) and renewable but, unless purified of some components, will produce acid paper. Without expensive and impractical precautions, books printed on acid paper have a short estimated life expectancy—in libraries—of only 25 to 50 years, in most cases. Deteriorating books must be filmed, restored, replaced, or discarded—all costly procedures for libraries and the taxpayers who support them.

Recently the paper industry has begun to increase the production of acid-free (alkaline) paper. This development owes something to technological and environmental changes in the industry, to the results of CLR-supported investigations at the Barrow Research Laboratory in Richmond, Va., and to publications by preservation research specialists at the Library of Congress and elsewhere. It is estimated that more than 25 percent of paper produced for hardbound book production in 1980 was acid-free (about 225,000 tons out of a total of 840,000). This represents a substantial gain over recent years when many publishers were unable to purchase enough acid-free paper to meet their needs and commitments. Because acid and acid-free paper look alike to the naked eye, however, libraries and individual collectors cannot know, without systematically testing the paper, whether their books are "permanent" or whether they will begin to deteriorate, almost at once.

Paper does not have to be acidic. A number of European papermakers have already shifted to alkaline procedures for making book paper. Such a change requires new procedures. It requires more thorough purification of the wood fibers. It also requires that manufacturers add fillers, such as calcium or magnesium carbonate, to the raw material for the paper, thereby producing an alkaline reserve "buffered" paper. These buffering fillers do for paper what antacid tablets or milk of magnesia do for an upset stomach: neutralize acidity and protect against its return later on. Conversion to alkaline procedures is initially costly, but figures indicate that actual production costs are lower for alkaline paper than for acidic. Fuel costs may be lower, and there is less damage to machinery, among other things. Nevertheless, at present, no more than 20 percent of American papermakers produce a grade of alkaline fine paper.

In 1979 CLR, aided by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, established a Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity, with Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., director of Princeton University Press, as chairman. For the past two years, the committee has studied the problems of book longevity, concentrating first on the "inside" of the book, its paper. On February 26, 1981, the committee held an all-day meeting at the Library of Congress, under the auspices of the Library's Center for the Book. Invited representatives from the paper industry, publishing, and libraries discussed matters related to the production of "permanent" paper, the problems and needs of libraries in book longevity, and book production concerns, from the point of view of both university presses and commercial publishers. Incorporating suggestions made during the February meeting, the report of the committee has been completed and submitted to CLR, which has distributed

copies widely. Persons wishing to obtain a copy of the report should write to the Council on Library Resources, Inc., One Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036, enclosing a self-addressed envelope.

The report recommends a modified and simplified version of guidelines for paper longevity adopted by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the American Society for Testing and Materials/American National Standards Institute. One proposal discussed at the Library of Congress meeting, and recommended in the report, was inclusion of a printed statement or standardized symbol in every book, indicating the degree of permanence likely to result from the paper used in its manufacture. Such a system would help define the preservation problem that libraries will face in the future in maintaining their collections.

On April 6, Robert E. McComb of the Library of Congress Preservation Research and Testing Office chaired a session on alkaline papermaking at the annual Papermakers Conference of the Technical Association for Pulp and Paper Industries (TAPPI) in Chicago, Ill. Mr. McComb presented a paper on "The Value of Alkaline Paper in Recycling" which he coauthored with John C. Williams. This presentation indicated that alkaline paper, besides being permanent, is superior to acid papers when used for making recycled paper, a further incentive to production of acid-free paper.

Two recent publications also indicate the role of the Library of Congress in ongoing preservation studies. *A National Preservation Program* contains the proceedings of a planning conference held at the Library of Congress in December 1976 under the sponsorship of the Library's Preservation Office. A number of preservation experts and others concerned with the preservation of library materials spoke at the two-day gathering. One result of the conference was the creation of a National Preservation Program Office at the Library of Congress. *The Preservation of Paper and Textiles of Historic and Artistic Value II* (Advances in Chemistry Series No. 193) reports the proceedings of a conference sponsored by the American Chemical Society in September 1979, chaired by John C. Williams, former Library of Congress research officer, Preservation Research and Testing Office. Contributed papers by Library of Congress Preservation Office staff members include "Washing and Deacidifying Paper in the Same Operation" by Lucia Tang, "Archival Methods of Treatment for Library Documents" by Peter Waters, "Inhibition of Light Sensitivity of Papers Treated with Diethyl Zinc" by George B. Kelly and Mr. Williams, "The Effects of Varying Relative Humidity Conditions on the Folding Endurance of Aged Paper Samples" by Adrian C. Sclawy, and "The Effect of Humectant and Wet Strength Resin on the Folding Endurance of Alkalized Paper" by Mr. Williams.

A National Preservation Program (ISBN 0-8444-0320-2) is available for $4 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. *The Preservation of Paper and Textiles of Historic and Artistic Value II* is available for $44.75 (prepaid, postage included) from the American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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